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Artykuł został zdigitalizowany i opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

tions of the Greeks which provoked this hatred of Egyptian people towards the Greeks and found its most sharp expression in the papyri from Sarapeum.

V. V. S t r u v e. *Obshchiny Egipta i Shumera i obshchiny Indii. (The Communities of Egypt and Sumer and the Communities of India). Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta*, XVIII, 1965, no. 20, the series of history, language and literature. Issue 4, pp. 52—64.

The first part of the essay (pp. 52—56) is devoted to the characterisation of the Egyptian village in Greco-Roman times, the organisation of which was close to the Indian community described by K. M a r x. The Egyptian community, the history of which begins in the last centuries of the 4th millenium, preserved its vital power owing to a rising of the masses in the second half of 18th cent. B.C.; but in Ptolemaic times the community begins to decline because of a ruthless collection of taxes and towards the end of the Roman epoch finally perishes, with it the ancient Egyptian culture and the language of ancient Egypt perish too.

I. S. S v e n t s i t s k a y a. *Sotsialno-ekonomicheskiye osobennosti ellenisticheskikh gosudarstv (The Social and Economic Peculiarities of the Hellenistic States)*. Moscow, 1963.

The chapter "Egypt" — pp. 17—31.

M. K. T r o f i m o v a. *Iz istorii ellenisticheskoy ekonomiki. K voprosu o torgovoy konkurentsii Bospora i Egipta v III v. do n.e. (From the History of Hellenistic Economics. A Contribution to the Problem of Commercial Competition between the Bosphorus and Egypt in the 3rd cent. B.C.)*. VDI, 1961, no 2, pp. 46—68.

In this essay an attempt has been made to examine the correctness of A. S. Z h e b e l e v's hypothesis who in his interpretation of a well-known letter of Apollonius to Zenon on an embassy of Pairisades II, unlike M. R o s t o v t z e v, came to an assertion accepted by many Soviet historians that a competition in the corn trade existed between Egypt and the Bosphorus which caused a slow extinction of the Bosphorus. According to the author, although the production of corn in the 3rd cent. B.C. brought with it the possibilities of a competitive struggle, since it was not a predominant or unique form of production in the Mediterranean area, and in the circumstances of the strongly applied methods of extra-economic compulsion, it could not cause a commercial competition similar to modern forms. The Bosphorus decays because of a defeat on the international corn market. The study of the Bosphoran eco-